

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

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THE STANDARD

It is the only daily newspaper with telegraph dispatches in Deer Lodge county. It prints more telegraphic news than any other newspaper in Montana.

Correspondence and business letters should be addressed to

THE STANDARD.

Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda, Montana.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

Mr. Bartine of Nevada says he is not sure but he thinks that as many as ten republican representatives will vote for free silver. Small favors will be thickly received—the country has no right to expect any other from the republican party.

Down in Southern Idaho large corporations are cornering valuable water rights and building canals through valuable sections of the state. It is beginning to occur to the farmers that this system will ultimately work great hardship upon them. And their fears are, in point of fact, well founded. It is not conducive to the best interest of the agricultural regions of the state to have the water which is essential to the land controlled by speculators. Wherever nature has provided water that can be utilized for irrigation monopolies should not be permitted to divert it for the purposes of speculation.

The New York *Sun*, remarking on the fact that news is received in streaks; that on one day one kind of news will predominate and on others another kind, and that at hospitals certain diseases will predominate for a few days and then others of a different type; that crime waves roll over the country like epidemics; says that an association of physicians has been formed in England which will make a specialty of studying the direct relations between pathologic and meteoric conditions, the analogy of physical pathology pointing to the possibility of their connection with meteorological stimuli. The *Sun* suggests that ere long we may receive forecasts from a Washington office like this: "For New England and Eastern New York, highwaymen, followed by burglars at night. For Tuesday, elopements by married women, with light incendiary in New Hampshire and Vermont."

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

It is understood that the Canadian reciprocity commissioners have left Washington for Ottawa and that they bear to Premier Abbott a report assuring him that they have been unable to arrive at any conclusion which would justify them in recommending to the Canadian people the formation of a trade alliance with this country. The *STANDARD* said the day Sir John Thompson landed at Washington that nothing would come of the conference. It was not the desire of the ruling party in Canadian politics that anything should be done looking to the increase of the commercial exchanges between the two countries. The people are willing, but the Tory politicians are not; for this reason when the delegates left Rideau for Washington they bore instructions to report against any plan for reciprocity. When the report is presented in parliament it will be torn to pieces by the liberals, who are determined upon commercial union.

In Canada the shouters for the flag and the crown generally carry their banner to victory. It is not a question of loyalty to Canada but of allegiance to England with a majority of the electors. Years ago the loyalty cry didn't draw so well as it does today. In 1878 when the late Sir John McDonald promulgated his celebrated National Policy doctrine he carried the country with him because the common people heeded his assertions that to impose a tax upon American goods would be helping England even if it didn't help the Canadians. The liberals contended that "if trade with the United States interfered with British interests so much the worse for British interests." But the Canada first party has ever since gone to defeat at the polls. To arrange a satisfactory treaty with such people is not an easy task. We don't believe it can be done until Canada recognizes that her first duty is to herself.

IMMIGRATION ARGUMENTS.

Chicago now claims a population of 1,208,833. These are the latest figures and their accuracy is vouched for by Chicago herself. They show an increase of 109,000 over the number reported by the official census of 1890. If this is the real percentage of growth, Chicago should be able to accomplish her ambitious purpose of overtaking and passing New York. Some of the details of this latest enumeration are suggestive. Only 292,463, or less than one-fourth of the population, are American born. Other nationalities comprising upwards of 10,000 people in Chicago are represented as follows: Germans, 381,568; Irish, 215,534; Bohemians, 54,206; Polish, 52,756; Swedish, 45,867; Norwegians, 44,615; English, 33,785; French, 12,962; and Scotch, 11,967. Decidedly Chicago is getting to be a cosmopolitan city.

In the presence of these many different elements which compose her population, Chicago's continued prosperity is an argument against the restriction of immigration. The stock argument of those who insist upon such restriction is that the character of our immigration is steadily deteriorating; and it

must be admitted that many facts and figures are offered in support of that proposition. Yet it is a very difficult undertaking to frame a law that will keep out undesirable classes without also keeping out the desirable. Of the many plans suggested that of General Francis A. Walker is perhaps the most striking and remarkable. He would apply a property test. He would put a tax of \$100 upon every alien man, woman and child, coming to the United States after July, 1892, the money to be refunded in case they shall have bettered their condition after a satisfactory probation. By some such law, he is satisfied, at least nine-tenths of the present immigration would be cut off and the dangers that he says are now imminent be averted.

That such a law would diminish the present immigration nine-tenths is not an exaggeration. It would practically check the immigration of families altogether. Single men could save up \$100 in addition to their steamship fare, but the father of a family in the poverty stricken peasant districts of Europe would find the accumulation of enough money ahead to meet the obligations which such a law would impose upon him an insurmountable task. The result would be that the immigration, while more limited in quantity, would be of a quality still more unsatisfactory than at present.

INJURIOUS LITIGATION.

It is unfortunate in every sense that men who have invested large sums of money in developing the mining resources of the rich Coeur d'Alene country have been almost constantly annoyed by litigation. There have been numerous cases in that region wherein adventurers without a dollar have taken advantage of some legal technicality or imaginary flaw in the mining laws to institute proceedings that invariably have resulted in temporarily stopping development work and sometimes in working hardship upon miners and business men. These constant legal fights have a very injurious effect upon the country, capital is frightened, titles that are perfect are questioned and a cloud follows litigation.

The people in Wardner months ago, in mass meeting, decided that those who owned business or residence property in that community should be protected in their rights. They resolved that those who lost a building by fire should have the site reserved to them and the jumpers were compelled to quit the town. This action was rendered necessary inasmuch as no sound title can yet be obtained to any of the ground upon which the town is situated. But the mining property of that locality has been at the mercy of every shark that came along. Property worth millions and furnishing work for hundreds of men has been assailed again and again in the courts, sometimes upon grounds that are technically tenable but are morally unjust; in some instances the aid of the law has been invoked to injure valuable interests for the purposes of revenge. The people of the Coeur d'Alene have been cursed by litigation, and the sentiment is growing that this kind of thing is being overdone.

On account of the introduction of the English custom of employing barmaids in New York's gilded saloons, the Women's Christian Temperance Union is urging the legislature of that state to enact a law prohibiting women from acting in that capacity. It is likely that the prayer of the union's petitions will be granted, as it should. The custom may be well enough on English soil, but this country has no use for it. The presence of women in saloons tends to degrade both the women and the saloons. As compounds of mixed drinks women are never a success, they utterly lack the faculty for that branch of art. They have not the ability to rise above the grade of beer luggers, and if laws are necessary to keep some women in their proper sphere such laws should be passed.

POSTOFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

Ever since Petroleum V. Nasby wrote his clever satires upon the subject, the relations between postoffices and politics have been a standing joke. The incongruities and inconsistencies of the present system of conducting the mail service of the country are apparent to any one on reflection, yet it is so decidedly to the interest of the practical politicians to keep the postoffice in politics that any effort looking to their separation is sure to be determinedly antagonized. Young Representative Hoar of Massachusetts, however, has begun the fight by introducing a bill which radically changes the present methods of appointment and management. As we understand it, the bill repeals the four-year term, provides that postmasters of all classes shall be appointed to hold office during good behavior and compels the statement of cause for removals. That means that the place is to be substantially a life office regardless of the mutations of administrations.

Such a plan has distinct advantages, and, of course, some objections can be offered to it. The duties of a large postoffice, like those of a large business enterprise, are exceedingly exacting and as a rule can best be superintended by a person of long experience. At any rate there is no office where experience is more valuable, on the other hand it will be said that the Mr. Hoar's plan is not in keeping with the spirit of our institutions and the usual practice in other federal offices, where the system of rotation obtains. Still the postoffice is, or should be, entirely separated from politics, and there is no valid reason why postmasters should be changed any oftener

than federal judges. Of course the object of the bill is to take the appointment of postmasters as far as possible out of politics. It would save every president a vast amount of annoyance, time, labor and criticism. There are nearly three thousand presidential postoffices and the number of them is increasing all the time.

Provided that the original selection of postmasters could be made on the basis of merit and free from partisanship, there is little doubt but that the postoffice would be brought to the highest possible state of perfection under the plan Mr. Hoar proposes. But we fear it is too Utopian at the present stage.

HOW WORLDS ARE MADE.

Wonderful Progress in Sky Photography in Recent Years.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

The possession of a small telescope for street observations of celestial objects has been making a good thing of it the past week, on one of our main thoroughfares, by taking in nickels for peeps at the new spots on the sun. These dark places have lately been the subject of study by the astronomers of the Lick observatory in California, but as yet the result has not been given to the world, though the associated press dispatches have referred to the fact that the spots are the largest that have ever been seen. Through the small telescope they resemble a miniature map of South America. Doubtless with the wonderful modern art of celestial photography, the scientists will secure pictures of the phenomena, and the sun thus be made to hold the mirror reflecting its own features.

The first experiments in sky photography a few years ago were made with half an hour's exposure, and the results were startling to astronomers as giving pictures of swarms of stars they had no suspicion of before; but it was discovered that longer exposure would give still more surprising results. Beautiful and impressive views were thus obtained of nebulae scarcely visible through the telescope, and it was said that aside from the wonderful beauty of the pictures, they had an interest and value as showing the process of world making. Astronomers claimed to see in these the different stages of the nebular hypothesis—the glowing gas, the revolving motion, the tendency towards the center, the detachment of successive rings, etc.—in the places of the dim points of light which the nebulae have appeared to be. Something of this sort instinctively comes into the mind of the observer whilst looking through even a small instrument at the spots on the sun.

Russell Put in His True Light.

From the New Haven Register.

Russell Harrison's modesty is generally recognized, but his paper, the *Helena Journal*, circulates out in Montana where his unassuming manners may not have been rated as yet for their true worth, so he prints in his paper excerpts from other papers in which he is held up as one who "has never been anything but a good natured, charming-mannered, courteous speaking young gentleman," and "a modest and unassuming fellow," very "democratic in manner." These touching little tributes, printed in a modest corner of "Prince Russell's" newspaper will doubtless do much toward placing him before the citizens of bounding Montana in his true light and thus do a great deal toward substituting truth for falsehood.

This is Contempt of Court.

From the *Chen Observer*.

United States District Judge Knowles of Helena, Mont., has decided that beer is not a spirituous liquor. This is the first ruling to this effect by a federal court. The state courts of New Hampshire, West Virginia and Tennessee have ruled similarly, but courts in this state and in North Carolina have held to the contrary. All of which goes to show that a man may honor the bench and still not be a good judge of spirits.

A Blow at Poker.

From the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

The decision in Missouri, by which a loser in a game of poker may recover from the player who comes out ahead at the end, has much to recommend it. The refusal of the courts to recognize gambling transactions in any way is but a negative preventive. If it is known that the amounts won by chance and skill may be lost in the courts, gamblers will lose their greatest incentive—the hope of winning at another's expense.

POLITICAL OPINIONS.

It wasn't Senator Hill who said he'd rather be right than be president, but his way of taking time by the top-knot plainly shows he'd rather not be left, anyhow. *Philadelphia Ledger*, sat.

That little address on "rats" lets a flood of light on the question of why Mr. Flower was not permitted to make speeches during his campaign for the governorship. *Rochester Democrat*, rep.

Tom Reed is credited with an ambition to be vice president. That would make him presiding officer in the senate, and it is such a place that is coveted by a man who can control only by gift of authority. *Detroit Free Press*, dis.

A common humanity demands that Hill return to his duties in the senate, as there is a danger that Senator Hiseock will suffer from curvature of the spine if he is left much longer to bear alone the burden of New York's senatorial representation. *Pittsburg Dispatch*, rep.

Mr. Hill had better take warning and be careful how he acts. He has shown himself already to be a Sanson strong enough to pull down the pillars of the democratic temple, but the next time he exerts himself in that direction he will, in all probability, like Sanson, of old, bring about his own destruction. *Richmond Times*, dis.

From New Orleans were shipped nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain to Europe in January. Large elevators are to be constructed by the Texas & Pacific and the Illinois Central. The course of western grain to the ocean is inevitably along interior water routes and Kansas City's grain market will rise in importance as southern deep water ports increase their facilities and as river improvement is perfected. *Kansas City Times*.

According to a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times*, a funny incident transpired in the secret session of the United States senate Tuesday, during the consideration of the case of Mr. Rathbun, nominated for the postmaster ship at Elmira, N. Y., the house of Senator Hill. Mr. Hiseock was urging action on the case, when Mr. Colquitt, who was representing Mr. Hill, made an appeal for delay on the ground of senatorial courtesy. When asked by Mr. Hiseock when Mr. Hill might be expected back, Mr. Colquitt is reported to have quickly answered, "February 21." At once a number of republican senators laughed outright, whilst many democratic senators could not restrain their smiles. It is even said Senator Gorman—sedate as he usually is—could hardly keep a straight face. It flashed upon all that as Mr. Hill's "snapping" convention means February 21, he had calculated, and so informed Mr. Colquitt, that he would be in Washington two days later. But this transparent abuse of senatorial courtesy did not work, and Mr. Rathbun was confirmed.

GREAT IS FAITH.

According to the stories told by Believers in New England.

From a Boston Special.

The Faith Curists had a seance in Park street church to-day, and many remarkable instances of cure by faith were cited. Rev. Hezekiah Davis of New Britain, Conn., told of a German who was regarded as weak-minded and had a disease believed to be incurable. He had spent \$100 in doctors' bills with no effect, then he thought he would go to Mr. Davis' church and be cured by faith. The moment he entered the door before he had time to make his wishes known he was cured.

Mrs. Davis told of a faith cure man who ran a dangerous machine, with which no one else would have anything to do because so many had been injured by it. For three years he has run that machine without fear or injury. He says: "God tells me whenever there is to be a break, and I get out of the way in time."

The speaker had been threatened with arrest by the authorities of New Britain for treating a child sick with typhoid fever, and they threatened to take the child from the parents because they refused to have a doctor called. The child, though but 9 years of age, believed in faith cure, and when a doctor was brought in the child would spit the quinine he gave out of her mouth as soon as his back was turned. The result was that the child was cured, although lying for a long time at the point of death. Once Satan entered the house and for a moment the mother lost faith, but prayer drove the enemy out and the mother was restored to her allegiance.

Mr. Davis told of a Mrs. Teasdale, one of whose crooked limbs were made straight in three minutes by prayer alone. No one who has had faith in the Lord has ever had the grip. "The Lord is stronger than the grip every time," said he.

PROMINENT OR PECULIAR.

Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., is visiting Rome. He has been invited to visit the pope.

W. H. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed judge of the United States circuit court for the eighth district.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling were passengers on the steamer *Teutonic*, which arrived yesterday morning at New York from Liverpool.

James O'Donnell of Madison, Ind., has an interesting gift that Cardinal Newman gave him. It is a silver wine cup used on the altar of Canterbury cathedral.

It would be difficult indeed to name a more versatile man or a more prolific writer than Edward Atkinson, who in spite of his large business affairs never tires of instructing his fellows.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's household expenses were very great. He kept 16 servants, besides a private coach for himself and another for his wife, and spent every cent of his \$80,000 yearly income.

It is feared that Yale was caught napping when she allowed President Harper to entice Professor Knapp away to the new Chicago university. For Professor Knapp has few superiors as a teacher of Romance languages.

The late Mr. Spurgeon used frequently to visit Monaco, but he refrained from entering the beautiful gardens attached to the gambling hell there, not because he feared he should arouse any scandal thereby, but for the reason that he thought his presence would set a bad example.

THE JUDGE'S BEST JOKES.

Fanning—Is Johnson a practical, level headed man of business?
Channing—Yes; and he has a very great scheme afoot right now.
Fanning—What's that?
Channing—He's organizing a company to insure fire proof buildings against spontaneous combustion.

He sent her one a year ago
Which made her out a saint;
The one he sends this year would show,
I'm very sure, she ain't.

"What is your idea of happiness?"
"Nothing to do and lots of time to do it in."

She gets a valentine of his
That with his love acquaints her,
It doesn't show her as she is,
But as his fancy paints her.

Guest—Look here, sir! When I order pommé de terre I want a little more pommé and not so much terre. Do you understand?
Garcon—Oui, monsieur. You do not want ze earth.

I mailed her such a valentine
I'm sure she will resent it;
But still this consolation's mine,
She doesn't know I sent it.

Querious—What is Miss Autumn's opinion of valentines?
Cynicus—She doesn't think they make as nice ones as they used to years ago.

Young Bashful—Why wouldn't you advise me to tell her my love in a valentine?
Rounder—Because girls don't know enough about business to consider sealed proposals.

Just now, if she has proved unkind,
There's nothing to prevent one
From showing her his love was blind
By sending her a cent one.

St. Peter—You can't come in.
Dynamiter—Give me a front seat and a harp or I'll wreck the place!

THE RUDDER.

Of what are you thinking, my little lad, with the honest eyes of blue,
As you watch the vessels that slowly glide o'er
Beautiful, graceful, silent as dreams they pass
Away from our view,
And down the slope of the world they go to
seek some far-off shore.

They seem to be scattered abroad by chance,
To move at the breeze' will,
Almlessly wandering hither and yon, and melting
in distance gray;
But each one moves to a purpose firm, and the
will of the man is there.
Like faithful servants speed them all on their
appointed way.

For each has a rudder, my dear little lad, with a
stanch man at the wheel,
And the rudder is never left to itself, but the
will of the man is there.

There is never a moment, day or night, that the
vessel does not feel
The force of the purpose that shapes her
course and the helmsman's watchful care.

Some day you will launch your ship, my boy, on
life's wide, treacherous sea,
Be sure your rudder is wrought of strength to
stand the stress of the gale;
And your hand on the wheel, don't let it flinch,
Whatever the tumult be.
For the will of man, with the help of God,
shall conquer and prevail.
—Edna Thacker in *St. Nicholas*.

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W. C. WILLEY.

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THE verdict of the people is that the STANDARD is Montana's best newspaper. Try it for a month.